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SUMMARY OF NATIONAL PAPER*

Yugoslavia, as a developing country, has directed its activities towards rapid economic and social development, in which science and technology have a specific and important role. Yugoslav experience in this field shows that it is possible to achieve rapid development in the whole country, while at the same time differences in the level of development between certain regions decrease. The basis of the Yugoslav solution is in a polycentric type of development, democratization and socialization of relationships between certain economic branches, industry, science and social activities. The Yugoslav institutional system (scientific research organizations and scientific research centres) permits the existence of a strong link between science and economy, theory and practical experience. Management of the development of science and technology, which is part of the Yugoslav system of self-management interest of science communities, where scientists and beneficiaries of scientific results make plans and discuss development of science and technology, is another example.

Yugoslavia as an independent, socialist and non-aligned country, actively participates in international efforts for a more rapid development of developing countries. Through fruitful and close co-operation with these countries (Yugoslavia has signed intergovernmental agreements with 85 developing countries), training of personnel, sending Yugoslav experts to developing countries, etc., Yugoslavia contributes in certain measure to the faster development of science and technology in these countries.

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* The designations employed, the presentation of material and the views expressed in this paper are those of the Government of Yugoslavia and do not necessarily reflect the practices and views of the Secretariat of the United Nations in any of these respects.

Establishing domestic and international centres and organizations for co-ordination and promotion of co-operation among developing countries is also considered as one of the essential elements for rapid development of developing countries.

Yugoslavia, as a member State, supports and participates in United Nations activities for the establishment of a New International Economic Order. Yugoslavia considers that the establishment of this order depends considerably on a more just and equal transfer of technology from developed to developing countries, which is of reciprocal benefit. Special attention should be given in this context to potential possibilities of developing countries and their mutual co-operation. It is considered that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will contribute to a faster and more equable development of the developing countries, and of the world community in general. Therefore, from the Declaration and Programme of Action, concrete objectives and appropriate policy steps, which should be implemented, are awaited.

In the national paper, some suggestions are put forward for possible inclusion in the Programme of Action.

At the regional level, certain actions which might promote scientific and technological co-operation as an important component of economic relations among European countries are proposed:

- Enlargement of European scientific and technological co-operation on a universal basis through common research projects and action programmes: new energy sources, rationalization and optimization of consumption of energy; traffic, optimization of the European network, telecommunications, network of information system; protection of the environment; preservation and rational consumption of water resources; technology of urban life and its humanization; physics and technology of new materials; social, humane and ecological aspects of development.

- "Mediterranean" projects: prospection and rational consumption of minerals and sea fauna; development of agriculture; energy, sea energy, solar energy; seismic problems of the region; development and modernization of tourism.

- Co-operation between countries members of the ECE: elimination of restrictions in international co-operation and transfer of technology; stimulated introduction of preferential treatment of developing countries; joint-venture investments in industry, in less developed European countries; restructuring of certain branches of European industry.

Within the competence of the United Nations, certain important activities should be included in the Programme of Action:

- General measures: planning for the third decade the position of the place of science and technology; providing the United Nations with support for developing countries and application of science and technology in

developing countries under better conditions; supporting developing countries in their efforts to establish their own scientific and technological potential; supporting measures for preventing pollution of the environment in developing countries; necessity of co-operation among developing countries, necessity for stimulating international, multi- and bilateral scientific, technological and industrial co-operation between countries Members of the United Nations; stimulating owners of technology to transfer it to developing countries under favourable conditions, necessity for better co-ordination of the United Nations specialized agencies' activities and the World Bank and its affiliations; necessity for the United Nations initiating action in order to discover new sources of energy and raw materials; stimulating developed countries to invest in industrial capacities of developing countries; adopting international instruments which are of special interest and significance for the application of science and technology to development (International Code of Conduct in the transfer of technology; Code of Conduct for transnational corporations; revision of the Paris Convention on the protection of rights of industrial property; measures for preventing and controlling restrictive business practices).

- Institutional questions: recommending the United Nations General Assembly to establish guidelines on general policy; strengthening the role and responsibility of ECOSOC; better co-ordination within the United Nations; periodic sessions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; and stimulating technical co-operation of interest to developing countries.